







## Khrushchev Acquires a Western Polish

When all we knew is Khrushchev's power was mounting, it was reported to be treated as a secret. Now, however, the secret has been disclosed.

The only interview John I heard was in a whisper, from a Polish correspondent who has three interviews with Mr. Khrushchev -- the last time being just before the Soviet Premier left Moscow for Paris. The correspondent, evidently feeling the need to make amends for our present lack of understanding, told the following story:

A Jew received a permit to open an ice-cream kiosk on Moscow's main street, and on the very first day disclosed a motto: "We do not serve Jews." An angry passerby who the reader: "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?" to which the kiosk-owner responded with the question: "Not at all -- have you tasted my ice-cream?" But to get down to serious business, the Polish correspondent assured us that Mr. Khrushchev is a changed man, less impulsive, more polished in manner, a good, a reformed character, diplomat in the traditional!

**Perfect Self-Control**

While in no position to know to what extent, if any, Mr. Khrushchev has lately

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and decided to have a meeting with him. He agreed to meet him in a park near his residence, in a quiet, peaceful corner, over his bicycle and placed the same safety helmet on the head of the Soviet. This is where he and I parted, never to meet again, to the end of his life.

As far as we now know, we were concerned, we were pretty much won over by the time we got into the office. We had to pass through five checking posts maintained by state-security departments, of which successive meetings, of course, were with particular attention to the identification photograph on the press-card and its bearer. Once after all doubts had been dispelled we were admitted into the holy of holies, the Pressurovo Banquet Hall, with the Soviet and the French culture.

Functionality is still the Can's mode of operation, remarked a French journalist, as Mr. Khrushchev made his appearance precisely on time, in the company of Vice-Premier Kosygin, Foreign Minister Gromyko, Mrs. Nina Khrushchev and members of their entourage.

**Unshaking Gromyko**

It was Mr. Gromyko who opened the proceedings and size-managed them to the end. Sitting at Mr. Khrushchev's right, he ticked off with a pencil the few questions from the journalists submitted during this meeting with approval. Then, when the time came for oral questions, he pointed sternly schoolmasterish at the journalists whom he accorded the signal honour of addressing. Mr. Khrushchev, the latter remained on his feet all the time and delivered his answers in a bright, fairly straightforward way, appearing very benign indeed in comparison with the unshaking Gromyko. But even Mr. Gromyko smiled wanly once or twice -- which well-informed political observers say is once or twice more than throughout the entire conference.

Mr. Gromyko was asked what approval he gave to Mr. Ben-Gurion's

proposal to name the Soviet leader in Moscow. Mr. Gromyko did not consider the proposal to be a good one, but he did not want to offend the Soviet delegation. In addition, he said, he had been invited into his residence by Mr. Khrushchev himself, and he was not willing to choose another which would create difficulties. Mr. Gromyko must only say that he wished to have his two sons with him, and that Gromyko believed in the correctness of the conclusions read out to him in French and English, and, after a few seconds' thought, said his piece with complete aplomb.

**Oral Questions**

Now Mr. Gromyko, however, did not wish to give the impression that this was a pre-arranged show, and the period for oral questions was more and more漫长的. Only after all doubts had been dispelled were we admitted into the holy of holies, the Pressurovo Banquet Hall, with the Soviet and the French culture.

One well-tried way of dodging a question is to brush off its import. Mr. Khrushchev resorted to this stratagem with the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Mr. Karhoff. He and I, along with two other Israeli journalists, were sitting together and said that this does not mean I exclude the possibility of meetings of this kind. On the contrary, I consider them to be useful. We have our disagreements with Commissar Adeshev, but that does not mean I exclude the possibility of such a meeting. For me, means I exclude the possibility of meetings of this kind. On the contrary, I consider them to be useful. We have our disagreements with Commissar Adeshev, but that does not mean I exclude the possibility of such a meeting. For me,

The journalists left the overdecorated hall with their overdecorated hats in every conceivable direction, including a cautious dig at Baits politics, with infectious glee and high spirits.

The interior of the hall was also decorated with originality and skill, from the rustic furniture to rather-hall style statuary lanterns and lampshades around the ceiling.



"We hope he won't in the following month, he was only standing in line at the Hotel Hilton phone."

### HAIFA GETS THEATRE CLUB

HAIFA now has its own independent Theatre Club, organized by director Tom Mile in a hall of the new Cultural Centre, a wing of the City Theatre building on Haifa Avenue.

For two solid hours entertainment is impossible, save with flashes of wit and occasional peaks of brilliance, cascaded on the delighted audience. The artists, mostly veterans or talented beginners, presented their programmes: song, chanson, story-telling, song, pantomime and mild satire.

The interior of the hall was also decorated with originality and skill, from the rustic furniture to rather-hall style statuary lanterns and lampshades around the ceiling.

YADOV ARDON

### By David Courtney

## An Alternative to Apartheid

MR. Macmillan looked satisfied and very much like a Vicky caricature of himself when he arrived back from the U.S. to meet President de Gaulle. On the whole, he has much to be satisfied about -- although the "Wind of Change" which he announced at Sharpeville has begun to blow steadily with a trifle too much velocity for the Prime Minister's comfort. But his prestige is high. It was high at the General Elections and it is still after his African tour, and agreement has been reached with President Ellsworth on the subject of the nuclear negotiations at Geneva, with its rare and almost eccentric promise of East-West co-operation on a matter of international urgency, has pushed that prestige to a new high. Even the Opposition's chief source for alarm is that Africa and the Africans have somehow become a matter of conscience in this country.

The general impression here today is that Dr. Verwoerd's Government and his Apartheid policy have already lost the battle and can only make matters worse for White and Black throughout the whole Continent of Africa by buttressing themselves with armed territorial, armoured tanks and swooping aircraft. Even the more thoughtful members of the British Labour Party realize that the problem in South Africa now lies in something more effective from Britain, and even from the Security Council, than harsh words and theatrical demonstrations of horror. Fortunately, the Government is even more aware of the gravity of a situation that endangers not merely the policies of Dr. Verwoerd but also the influence and prestige of the Whites -- mainly British -- from neighbouring Rhodesia and Nyasaland and London and

**New Situation**

Some people have been puzzled, of course, by the astonishing reaction to events in South Africa. For years, Africans have been shot at or otherwise subjected to violence, and not exclusively in South Africa. The hated laws of the Union have been causing bitter conflict for a long time. Africans have been driving the Black terror, the White resistance protest and the White towards measures more and more repressive over since it became the Union Government's policy. "Why, then," I was asked by a young Cambridge student, "have you lived in World War years as a schoolboy in South Africa? Why is everyone getting so excited over just another Black da-

demonstration with just another shooting down of the demonstrators by the White police?"

The answer, of course, is in what has happened throughout South Africa since the Sharpeville affair. The suspension of the laws by Dr. Verwoerd's Government, the public burning of pass-books by Africans, the proclamation of a state of emergency, the extraordinary nature of the arrests which followed the proclamation, even White Miners leaders against whom the only charge could be one of fraternization with the Blacks -- and the conspicuous military displays in the affected areas, all make it clear that the public instinct here in England as in most other countries -- perhaps, a large slice of White South Africa, was unerring at the time of the Sharpeville affair. Public instinct usually

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**Dr. Cowan's Proposals**

Dr. Cowan, who holds the Chair of Comparative Law in the University of Cape Town. He is a leading constitutional authority in the Union and the man mainly responsible for the Bantustan constitution.

Professor Cowan says that "colonialism should be no bar to participation in Government".

He believes that South Africa should have a new constitution offering "qualified franchise" but ensuring that non-whites should be given an effective voice in the Government of the country, with guarantees and minimum protections capable of preventing any position of the Whites without giving them special legislative privilege.

Dr. Cowan's proposals have been sponsored in the interest at least of bringing them out in pamphlet form, by the business interests headed

by Mr. Harry Oppenheimer.

Mr. Oppenheimer has much

to do with this stage; but

they are an indication that certain responsible White groups in South Africa feel that Mr. Macmillan's Wind of Change. It would be surprising if these groups had not been considerably enlarged by the events of the past two weeks.

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## ISRAEL'S WEEK

### Unloading At Suez

A NUMBER of孟加拉人 came to this week's visit of the Greek freighter Asztapion, who arrived in cargo of cement from the Haifa Cement Factory which had been purchased last by an Egyptian firm. Last December, when the Asztapion set out from the Suez Canal, it was the U.N. Secretariat's view of the opinion that all the necessary arrangements had been made to assure the Greek vessel free passage through the Red Sea Canal.

Whatever arrangements Adnan Nasser had suggested last summer to the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, to avoid possible political difficulties to the U.N. delegation to the Suez Canal, were not honored by the Cairo Government and it is now up to Mr. Hammarskjöld to state his case to world public opinion, to defend his prestige in the face of Nasser's aggression and belligerence.

Political matters in Jerusalem, therefore, were what exactly Mr. Hammarskjöld had in mind when he invited the new Israel Permanent U.N. Delegate, Mr. Michael Corry, last Tuesday to his office to continue his efforts to obtain free passage for Israel goods through the Canal. It has been said that delegations without deeds to back them almost no meaning; this holds true even more so when the place of public statements is taken by continuous secret so-called assurances which are not followed through by verbal action. More than ever before, the Suez Canal becomes a key to Israel's prestige in general and Mr. Hammarskjöld's own in particular are at stake.

### Query to K.

WHILE Prime Minister Ben-Gurion was this week going for a fortnight's holiday and rest after the accumulated fatigue and strain of his tireless pre-Summit tour, another phase of his 10-to-10 diplomatic mission became official news. The Israeli Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Aryeh Hirsch, was instructed by the Foreign Ministry to request an official Soviet reply to Mr. Ben-Gurion's earlier suggestion for a meeting with Premier Khrushchev in Moscow. Although the request was made about four months ago at a meeting between Mr. Ben-Gurion and the Soviet Ambassador in Israel, Mr. Mikhail Bedrov, the Soviet Premier had stated during his visit to France that he had never heard of such a request. Whether the Kremlin will "accept" Mr. Ben-Gurion's proposal or reject it, the Israeli Government will now have to state its intentions clearly. While Israel's position in the Middle East may make such a meeting advisable to Mr. Khrushchev, the inevitable discussion with Mr. Ben-Gurion on the future of Russia's economic activities of American Jewry concerning Israel, particularly in times of crisis.

### Agency and W.J.A.

The new arrangement giving the "Pioneers' Club" to the Agency in the work of the Jewish Agency was also in the news. Mr. Weitz, the Agency's new representative to the United Nations, announced that he would take over the task of liaison between Israel and the American Jewish Community. The "Club" was established as an informal home about six years ago, but previously took on a more and more permanent status. It became increasingly effective in co-ordinating the activities of American Jewry concerning Israel, particularly in times of crisis.

### Judging by his successful experience at his recent meet-

### Look At Schools

THE beginning of the Passover vacation in the schools offered some time for a bit of theoretical springcleaning on the future of the country's post-elementary education. Last year, the Education experts — school principals, Ministry of Education officials, almost anyone who was anyone in the education field — met to talk pedagogy in a two-day symposium organized by the Hebrew University on the deserted campus of the Technion. This year, the nationalists who were not there were probably attending another program conference, organized by the Teachers Union in Tel Aviv.

The prepared addresses were in the main highly academic, peppered by statistics — such as that over 80 per cent of Israeli children now get some form of post-primary education, and that as many as half of them drop out before completing their studies. The central problem facing educationalists was that the Ministry of Education's success in considerably expanding post-elementary education, and in helping the swelling process among citizens of the country's diverse communities, has come at another problem: how to adjust the curriculum to the public's varying abilities and attitudes.

Speakers heralded the need to move away from the traditional curriculum, emphasizing the need for greater student initiative and guidance for more and better types of practical training.

A recent 12,000-kilometer walk, about 7,000 of them outdoors, the marchers being mostly members of the Olympic team, showed that it is more important to participate than to win, age has been no barrier. The marchers' ages ranged from 12 to 50, and nearly 200 of them were over fifty.

Except for the handful who suffered blisters, the participants, organized by the Army, won't be leaving sport all too far behind. Next month, the date for four days, is a welcome day for basic vocational courses of three weeks, adult day and driver schools. There was not a group of marchers who did not end up singing or playing instruments. CHARTERED from the miles of orange groves through which they

were held out for over three months before it surrendered to the Egyptian threats, but the significance of her mission was that it came as the direct result of an agreement between Nasser and Mr. Hammarskjöld.

There are other obligations to the U.N. delegation to the Suez Canal, who arrived in cargo of cement from the Haifa Cement Factory which had been purchased last by an Egyptian firm. Last December, when the Asztapion set out from the Suez Canal, it was the U.N. Secretariat's view of the opinion that all the necessary arrangements had been made to assure the Greek vessel free passage through the Red Sea Canal.

Many of the old-timers in the Asztapion, Mr. Dov Doron, complained that similar talks with Soviet top officials would bring about a far greater understanding of Israel's case by Moscow's political leadership.

### New Zionism

WORK has been speeded up on the long awaited convening of the Biennal Conference of the World Zionist Organization at Jerusalem. A large part of the work has been done by the World Zionist Organization, the other with the municipal education departments and the other with those of public and private school management.

### Dating the Psalmists

THIS City of the Psalms was the venue of the eighth annual conference of the Israel Bible Research Society, this year devoted to the Psalms.

Somewhat surprisingly, the four-day meeting was held in a Jerusalem church, but this did not seem to dampen the ardor of the audience of 300 which turned up, on an average per day.

The turn-out was less than the organizers had anticipated, doubtless due to the subject, the authorship of the Psalms.

The Army unit, in fact, were in competition for first marching prize for best marching and excelling in an academic course at the end of the day's session.

The prize for the best unit is a trip to Holland to represent the Israel Defense Forces in that country's four-day walk later this year.

Most of the young men and civilian groups have made the trip — and all have acquitted themselves admirably there.

This year too, a group of 30 Dutch men and women charted a plane to come and join in Israel's efforts to bring the name of the Psalms to the attention of much larger international participation in the years to come.

**Youth Rambles**

Over 30,000 members of the 10 youth movements are expected to go a-roving during the holidays. Rambles have also been organized by youth centres and kibbutzim, not mentioning hundreds of army units. Most popular centres are at Ein Hod, the Etz Chaim, Negev, Ein Gedid, Masada, and Upper Galilee. On average, the youth movement groups set out for four or five days.

Among the organized rambles which began this week was a series of nature study excursions to the coastal areas arranged by the Society for the Protection of Nature.

With last summer's two fatal rambling accidents still unforgettable, hike leaders were expected to take all precautions to avoid any repetition.

The commission appointed after last July's accident has a form of returning rambler's certificate, is due to submit new and comprehensive safety regulations to the Knesset after the Passover recess. They would replace the existing regulations of the Ministry of Health, and unlike them, they would be binding on all organized youth excursions.

**Look At Schools**

THE beginning of the Passover vacation in the schools offered some time for a bit of theoretical springcleaning on the future of the country's post-elementary education.

On the platform as well as among the audience were several veterans and youngsters, some wearing shuleps.

The differences in academic opinion did not cut across the traditional versus secular lines. If there was a trend, it was the customary arrangement between the traditional and critical approaches.

The Society this year made a point of inviting members of the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem, Mr. Yaakov Turi, member of the Jewish Agency Executive and former Ambassador to France was elected new Chairman of the J.N.F. Board of Directors. Mr. Turi replaces Dr. Avraham Granot, who was elected President of the J.N.P. — a post that has been vacant since the death of the veteran Zionist leader, Menahem Ussishkin, in 1941. The Board of Directors site chose Mr. Joseph Weiss to become the Chairman of the Board of the Land Development Authority, a joint Agency of the J.N.P. and the Israel Government.

Mr. Weiss should have immediately assumed the Director of the Land Development Authority. But after the public uproar over the appointment of his own son, Mr. Shlomo Weiss as Head of the Afforestation Department, one of the four departments of the Authority, it was decided that he should be an "honorary chairman" of the two bodies. Mr. Weiss was appointed to the Executive post of acting Director.

The prepared address were in the main highly academic, peppered by statistics — such as that over 80 per cent of Israeli children now get some form of post-primary education, and that as many as half of them drop out before completing their studies. The central problem facing educationalists was that the Ministry of Education's success in considerably expanding post-elementary education, and in helping the swelling process among citizens of the country's diverse communities, has come at another problem: how to adjust the curriculum to the public's varying abilities and attitudes.

Speakers heralded the need to move away from the traditional curriculum, emphasizing the need for greater student initiative and guidance for more and better types of practical training.

Practical training:

One way to achieve this is to let better student mobility and guidance for greater interest in educating towards the more "productive" calling to suit the country's needs. More emphasis is given to the needs of the country's various communities, for example, agriculture for the occasion, and actually arrested 20 for possessing hashish.

The audience was given a card-off with a greeting by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, who later sat, sipping his coffee, listening to the first speaker, Mr. Ben-Gurion was no stranger to the Society — he is host to a fortnightly Bible study circle attended in his home by leading rabbis.

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The audience was given a card-off with a greeting by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, who later sat, sipping his coffee, listening to the first speaker, Mr. Ben-Gurion was no stranger to the Society — he is host to a fortnightly Bible study circle attended in his home by leading rabbis.

The prepared address were in the main highly academic, peppered by statistics — such as that over 80 per cent of Israeli children now get some form of post-primary education, and that as many as half of them drop out before completing their studies. The central problem facing educationalists was that the Ministry of Education's success in considerably expanding post-elementary education, and in helping the swelling process among citizens of the country's diverse communities, has come at another problem: how to adjust the curriculum to the public's varying abilities and attitudes.

Speakers heralded the need to move away from the traditional curriculum, emphasizing the need for greater student initiative and guidance for more and better types of practical training.

Practical training:

One way to achieve this





## NOT BY GOODS ALONE

*By Ephraim Galbraith*

**T**HIS AFFILIATE SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS, INC., (A.D.L.S.), LIVES ON IN JERUSALEM AND TEL AVIV.

**T**HERE is no single cause that can adequately answer the question, "What is the Jewish community of the mid-twentieth century? But certainly its influence is an outstanding characteristic which no one will seriously challenge. Professor Galbraith, who teaches economics at Harvard and has almost single-handedly given the American economy, here outlines the opportunities and dangers inherent in a society whose desire to expand the production of material wealth, undermines the well-being of the community of health, education and leisure itself through serious economic distortion.

In a world where poverty and affluence have always been inseparable, until recently, the greatest hardships have been entailed upon those products of over living, able to escape the curse of scarcity. It was only natural that the organizer of production should live in the realm of values. He leaves unmoved the majority whom no one has yet attempted to persuade that wider educational opportunities, better services and more comfortable cities are just as important as new cars, whiskey, cigarettes and cosmetics. In the long run, this imbalance may even correct itself, but Galbraith warns of more immediate dangers in an economy that is constantly expanding production in order to satisfy "needs" which it simultaneously stimulates by advertising, salesmanship and installment buying. When the demands on the economy are somewhere near the capacity of the planet, the result is persistently rising prices or — inflation. Those able to protect themselves against price rises, such as teachers, civil servants, white collar workers and pensioners, may easily become demagogues should inflation really get out of hand. Such, briefly stated, is the thesis of Galbraith's book.

**H**igh Standard Literateurs. The prevalent concern with production is not simply a myth fostered by those who reap the major share of the profits of enterprise. Till recently, it was also, and rightly so, that their national security was a function of their industrial capacity which could quickly be converted to war production in case of need. However, now that the Russians have shown, in spite of their lack of natural resources, that rockets can be shot with disturbing accuracy, from the moon, to anything of targets nearer home, the Americans are beginning to realize that some parts of their conventional wisdom must be open to serious doubt.

**F**ar-Reaching Benefits. The drive to produce, aside from the material advantages it provides and the national security it helps to assure, holds a position of pre-eminence because it has brought far-reaching social benefits to the American people. It has hastened the solution of several formidable and chronic problems which until recently seemed to hang upon the very survival of capitalist society. A steadily rising living standard has effectively placated the demand for any radical redistribution of income, and though inequality exists, it has enabled the middle class to assume a position of leadership in the social conscience. In addition, a booming economy has been able to provide the American people with a measure of security and full employment which have become as much a part of their expectations that any threat to these social achievements is regarded with a feeling akin to panic.

That the value of the goods per se has become secondary to the goals of security and full employment which their production fosters, Galbraith illustrates by the solid depressing record which occurred in 1953-54. Unemployment rose from 1.8 million in 1953 to 3.2 million in 1954 and the gross national product declined from \$264.2 billion to \$261 billion. Had the gross national product increased by the same rate in preceding years, it would have been about \$12 billion greater. The unemployment figures caused a good deal of concern but,

### STAMPS OF THE WEEK



### Publications Received

LEO BARKA YEARBOOK IV.

The East and West Library.

pp. 288. Tel Aviv.

MA'AVAK L'HERUT YAHVISTIM

(Montevideo, Uruguay, 1959).

Translated from the French by Aharon Amir. Am Haaretz, Tel Aviv. 321 pp.

THE PROFILE OF EXILES

by David Ben-Gurion, Tel Aviv. 72 pp.

ANEKO NOMIM

by Dr. Sarah Ben-Zvi, Tel Aviv. 100 pp.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE STATE

by David Ben-Gurion, Tel Aviv. 100 pp.

JUST APPEARED

YIÖNIM B'SUFIOT YIÖSHU

STUDIES IN THE BOOK OF JOSHUA

A complete report of the lectures and debates that took place in the Bible Study Group that met at the home of the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion.

IN HEBREW

WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATION

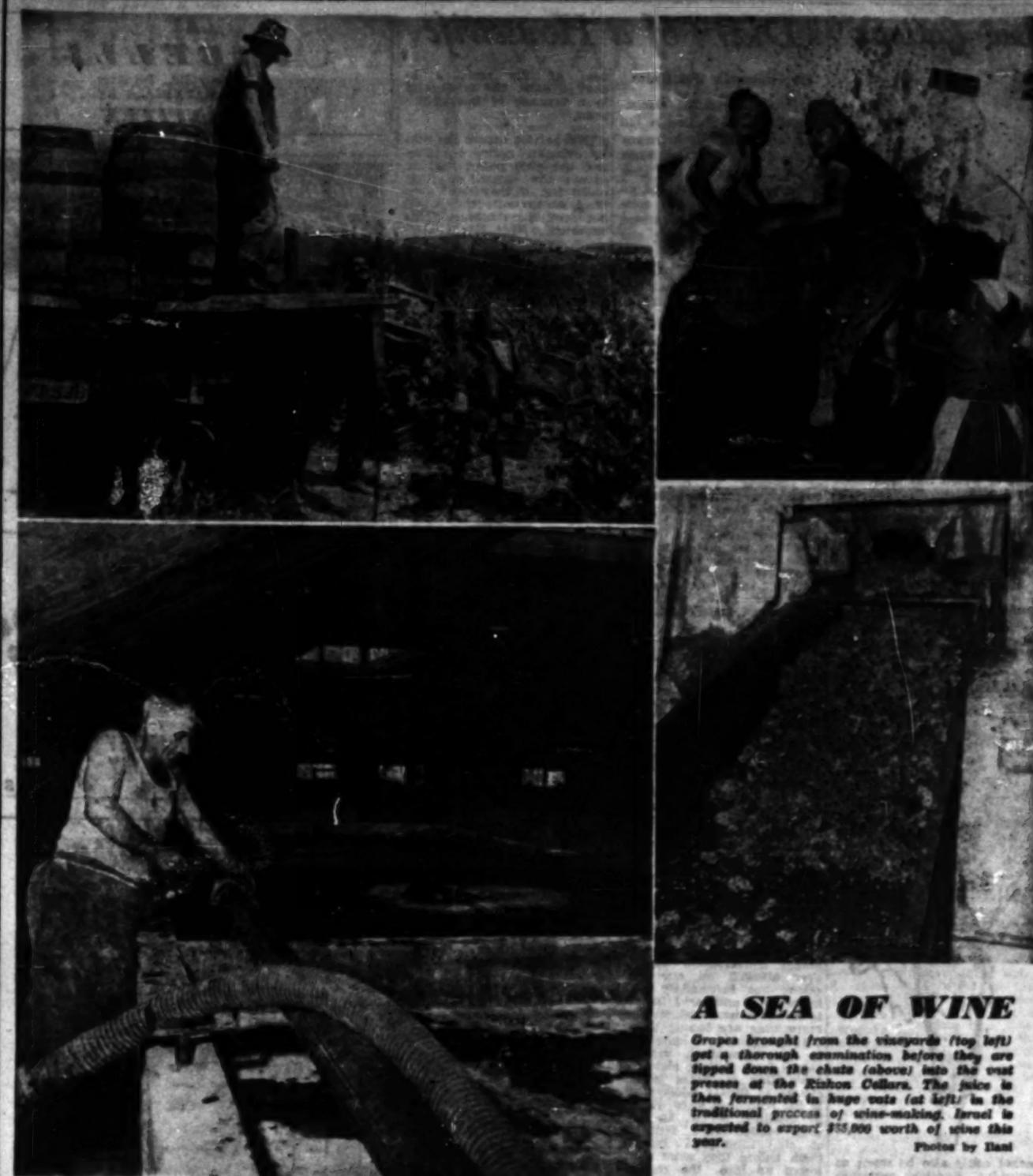
FROM THE HEBREW

BY DAVID BEN-GURION

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY DR. ABRAHAM SHALOM

AND A FOREWORD BY DR. ABRAHAM SHALOM

WITH AN AFTERWORD BY DR. ABRAHAM SHALOM

**A SEA OF WINE**

Grapes brought from the vineyards (top left) get a thorough examination before they are tipped through the chute (above) into the vat pressers of the Kinton Cellars. The juice is then fermented in huge vats (at left) in the traditional process of wine-making. Israel is expected to export \$75,000 worth of wine this year.

Photo by Danz

**Where Wine Flows Like Water—Into the Ground**

**By A Special Correspondent**  
Deep in a cellar in the town of Eishan Lezon, a small crowd of adults and a few hundred schoolchildren witnessed a strange sight. In the half-darkness and the damp air, they were watching red wine flowing out of a huge wooden barrel that took up the entire height of the cellar. The wine came out of an open tap into a concrete ditch and thence into the ground, flowing and flowing to the very last drop in that huge barrel. Then the assembly pronounced a prayer.

The wine that is poured out in Israel for religious purposes is not a symbolic command but a quantity on which a sum of Pidyon Ha-Ben-pada could get drunk. No Ya'akov are earmarked for

less than 25,000 gallons of good wine are allowed to fill the ground at the Kinton cellar each year, at a loss of no less than £110,000 to Carmel Mirzah.

This is the Iblation of the mo'aser. In the days of the Temple of Jerusalem a tithe was levied on every crop and on all the products of such crops. A tithe of the tithe was for the priests; however, ever since the destruction of the Temple the Cohanim have been prohibited to consume this produce. Other crops are allowed as feed for a Cohen's livestock, but since animals do not drink wine, nothing remains to be done with it except let it flow into the ground. Each year certain barrels at the wine cellars of Eishan Lezon and Zichron Ya'akov are earmarked for

this purpose; the normal type of wine grapes is put into them and when they ferment the ceremony takes place.

Here is a whole branch of the national economy—destroying intentionally year after year a full one per cent of its total production. Yet this is only one aspect of the rule of religious law over the Israeli wine industry.

**Sons in Law**  
It begins in the vineyard. Every member of the Wine Growers Association, the cooperative body of the wine-growers of Baron Edmond de Rothschild and farming today 50 per cent of Israel's vine acreage, follows the religious command of orla forbidding any use to be made of the grapes for the first three years after planting. The

Association maintains a full-time rabbi and inspectors who drive around to see to it that all the flowers on the young vines are destroyed, although this causes a financial loss to the growers, the practice prevents flowers and fruit from sapping the strength of the young plant and may well ultimately boost production.

What happens when a son does not destroy the early flowers we can learn from Rabbi Yedidyah Yanovsky, the pleasant and cultivated young man who is in charge of keeping religious law among Carmel Mirzah growers. He graduate of the Grodno and Hebrew Yeshiva, he was previously the rabbi by Rabbin Yosef Halivni, who held it for 55 years—enough to establish a respectable tradition of strict Ashkenazic for the Cooperative's wines.

"We would then forbid all of the indicator's crops even from his eye and basket," said Halivni. "Not one has ever dared to touch pink," replied Rabbi Yanovsky.

Another religious command that is strictly adhered to is kilayin, which forbids growing anything except vines in the vineyards, although vegetables, for instance, would thrive between the rows.

**Stern Supervision**

The same stern religious supervision extends to the cellars themselves. Grapes from vineyards not supervised by Rabbi Yanovsky and his staff would never enter the cellar gates. All the materials are carefully tested too, from the sugar and the salts to the soap with which the bottles are washed and the glue with which they are labeled.

Not only is no work done either in the vineyards or in the cellars on the Sabbath, but no services or the payment of ritual dues are carried out in the Sabbath observance of the Sabbath authority. This is summarily dismissed, with the *a priori* agreement of the labour union. Recently one employee was in the pay of a prominent public figure with many connections; in the wine industry was a son riding in a car on the Sabbath; the connection did not help and he was fired immediately.

The explanation for this complete hold of religion over an industry whose mainly Orthodox may connect with it is generally called the "religious factor." It is the fact that Carmel Mirzah wine is used so widely for ceremonial purposes, as well as for consumption by Orthodox Jews. Reports to countries all over the world are almost at religious Jews, and each barrel of wine destined for export carries a tin plaque bearing in gold a Rabbin Yanovsky personal seal. The latter is not removed until the barrel reaches its destination and the local rabbi examines the seal. To make doubly sure, the signature signed by the Rabbi himself accompanies each transport.

**Lord of Carmel**

Selected grapes from the vineyards of Mt. Carmel went to make this mature, fine Brandy—offered in time to help you celebrate the Feast of Freedom

**CARMEL ORIENTAL**

**Big Increase In Export of Wines**

*Jerusalem Post Reporter*

THERE was a considerable increase in the volume of exports of spirits in 1950 and there is every likelihood of continued increase.

Israel last year exported \$420,000 worth of spirits (t.h.b.) and the amount is expected to reach \$600,000 this year. This estimate is based on the number of orders received and expected, with the Passover season, as usual, marking the high tide of the sales. Last year, sales of sweet wines rose by 50 per cent, of table wines by 50 per cent, and orders for "Feldman's" Israel's equivalent of champaigne—more than doubled.

The U.S., Britain and Canada still account for 60 per cent of the wine sales, but other good markets have also developed. These include Australia, Holland, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, South America and South Africa.

The added value of wines and liquors accounts for

about 70 per cent of the export revenue, as local products mainly are used in processing and packing.

Israeli wine production is rising steadily, with the acreage under vines having increased to 22,000 dunams and more vines being planted. As a result, the Wine Growers' Association and other producers plan to sell abroad an over-supply of their product, the cost of which may require an additional export premium. At the current rate, wine exporters get a counter-value of IL 2.45 for every dollar of export proceeds. They claim, however, that IL 1.80 should be paid to enable exports worldwide.

Carmel Mirzah, which accounts for most of Israel's production, marketed 50 different wines—a total of 8,000,000 litres—in Israel and abroad in 1950, as against 5,300,000 litres the previous year. Ten different brands were also marketed, accounting for an additional 600,000 litres.

**Rigid Tests for Drinks**

THE quality of the beverages produced in this country is constantly being tested, many of the tests being carried out at the well-equipped Food Testing Laboratory of the Chemical Department of the Israel Institute of Technology.

The Institute has already worked out standards for citrus juices, citrus beverages, grape and tomato juices. The standard for citrus juice is now statutory under the 1953 Standards Act, i.e. it is a legal offence to produce, sell or use juices that do not meet it.

Routine food testing work carried out at the Laboratory includes the determination of total solids, sugar, ash, acidity and preservatives. Related work has been completed and performed by the Laboratory on the vitamin C content of citrus juices in different seasons. Analytical problems that remain to be

solved include the working out of a quick, reliable method for determining the amount of natural citrus juice in carbonated citrus beverages. But this depends on the American assistance that can be made available by the Government and public agencies.

Bear, of which the three Israeli factories produce about 1,500,000 litres a month, is tested monthly at the Laboratory. The samples analyzed are taken at random in various places all over the country.

**Quality Standards**

Chemical analysis is not sufficient for wine, which must comply with quality standards and with the description on the label and be free of adulterants such as ordinary alcohol or fermented liquids derived from sources other than the grape. Testing—in technical language—organoleptic tests—is therefore also required.

In the field of alcoholic beverages of greater concentration, standards are also on the way to being worked out. This is a difficult task, as the alcoholic drinks produced in this country are very different from those of France, Spain or California, but the Israeli spirits are now being analyzed at various laboratories with a view to providing adequate data for setting limits to the main constituents.

The Food Testing Laboratory of the Standards Institution which has helped to prevent the distribution of dangerous foodstuffs is also active in this respect when it comes to beverages. One of the methods used by the laboratory consists of making microbial quick analysis of the microbial-causing beverages obtained the authority to control the sale of the toxicous brandy. *E. HAUBENSTEIN*

**Vital Abstracts at New 'Rina'**

THE new gallery, known as 'Rina' and built by a group of artists, opened recently.

The Blue Gallery has become the hub of the抽象派 movement in Jerusalem. The present studio meeting for a temporary studio into the basement of a former shop and studio.

All the artists exhibiting know exactly what they are doing even when approaching their subject emotionally.

Aviva Uri's drawings are now more abstractly painted. Her line is vital,

her composition always dynamic.

Her late drawings are more like paintings in monochrome. The structures are based on Mondrian-like ap-

peals of geometric areas.

Others are more like im-

ages of landscapes in great masses of colour.

Aviva Uri's drawings are now more abstractly painted. One gets an

impression of his surface as one goes from drawing back to enjoy the play of composition:

one gives depth by the play of colour. Typically the play of colour and mood excitingly bright composition is his

method. "Calligraphy" one

of the most living and luminous

abstractions of his that

we have seen.

Another outstanding ab-

straction is a large grecian

statue, treated like an oil and

which is gay and interesting.

Hagit Lotte shows a typical

composition in oil, but paint-

ure, watercolor and charcoal

are used with the combination for

the effect of light and shade.

Dorothy shows some tradi-

tional watercolours of yesterday, but his new abstraction is far more interesting

and realistic, confirming one's

suspicion that abstraction is more real than

realism.

Aviva Uri: Landscape

The beauty of the show

is created by the artist's

use of light and shade.

Another outstanding ab-

straction is a large grecian

statue, treated like an oil and

which is gay and interesting.

Hagit Lotte shows a typical

**TOURISTS**

Welcome to Israel

Our climate is

ideal for

sunbathing

Swimming

Shooting

Wildlife

Scuba Diving

Rock Climbing

Paragliding

Canoeing

Boating

Scuba Diving

Snorkeling

Scuba Diving

## Diplomats' Supermarket in T.A.

By YACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A "supermarket for diplomats" is to be opened in Tel Aviv this month. The market, comprising an extensive building with a roof garden, will be situated in the ground floor of a building at Wilson Street. A display room will be added later. The whole will be owned and operated by the Layman Supply Company of Haifa.

Layman also operates import-export companies in Israel who are exempt from customs duty and taxes on purchases of imported and locally made goods.

Your reporter learned that the store will carry 2,000 items, imported from 20 countries, and also first-class Israeli goods. The inventory will include foodstuffs, be-

verages and tobacco, as well as a wide variety of articles of general consumption.

The customers will have a choice of Dutch cheeses, Danish butter, Russian caviar, Polish vodka, Cuban cigars, Scotch whiskies, Hungarian salami, Swiss cheese, French champagne and perfume, American products, Italian wines, Scotch whisky, American chocolates and refrigerators, and Spanish rice.

Everything from Israel

chicken to Danish pork chops and from Japanese cameras to American showmen's equipment will enter the retail price in the country of origin.

Many kinds of currency will serve as legal tender in the store. Sterling and francs will join marks and dollars in the till. But money will not be enough to buy in this "shopper's paradise." Each customer will have to bring a Customs Exemption Form supplied to competent foreign embassies or consulates by the Customs Authorities.

In Tel Aviv, over 200 foreign representations and organizations, including the U.N., are entitled to the exemption. Until now they had to make their orders from Layman's bulk stores in Haifa port, the Tel Aviv store, Layman hopes to double its sales to diplomats and other exemption-privileged customers, which totalled \$800,000 last year. It is hoped to achieve this by cutting out the competition of duty-free mail-order foreign suppliers rather than by raising the diplomatic standard of living in Israel. The Israel autho-

## Charming New Catons

By Rosalind Burges

STYLING. Interest created by the recent Miss World Competition, every presented by Black & Co. for the "Misses Telephonists."

Style seems to be popular for evening wear and the extra-clad shirtwaist, with lace-trimmed, draped, and draped, is a favorite.

Some of these were shown

below as models of

Francis Abi, Tricottage and Stock presented their latest offerings, modelled by the professional mannequins

a number of University stu-

dents. Tricottage showed a num-

ber of styles which the

had woven on their Jacquard looms and made up in their own workshops.

Tricottage presented beautifully-designed

three-piece suits with leather

and jersey, silk and jersey

or satin cotton and jersey

combinations. Outstanding

among them was a short

skirt, draped in a

wave of white and black.

Stock's collection included

charmingly cool-looking sun-

mer frocks and three-piece

line suits at prices ranging

from ILR. 10 to ILR. 15. Among

them was a three-piece of

beige linen, the seven-eighths

part of which was lined with a pinkish-red cotton-corduroy which covered the blouse. Noteworthy was a gilded cotton dress in blue with a white polka-dot, decorated with a large white collar.

Illustrated are two of the

new printed cottons.

most of which was lined with a pinkish-red cotton-corduroy which covered the blouse. Noteworthy was a

gilded cotton dress in blue with a white polka-dot, decorated with a large white collar.

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